NIAGARA WILL RUN DRY

AND THE GREAT LAKES WILL DRAIN INTO THE MISSISSIPPI.

That Will Happen in 8,000 Years From New Unless Man Intervence—A Project to De It by Dam Building—The Falls Chang-ing Yearly—They Are 10,000 Years Old. Before Ningara Falls, which are now cutting their way backward along the bed of the river to Lake Erie at the rate of about four feet a year, reach the head of Grand Island less than five miles away, there will be no Niagara. The whole system of the Great Lakes is changing. The waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago are slowly rising, and Lake Erie is growing shallow.

Eventually, unless a dam is built to prevent it, as has been proposed, Lake Michigan will overflow to the Illinois River, as it did centuries ago in the last pre-glacial period; the basin of Lake Erie will be tributary to Lake Huron, the current will be reversed in the Detroit and the St. Clair phannels, and the whole lake system will drain southward into the Miss

rain southward into the Mississippi.
Then Niagara will vanish. From a matestic cataract the Falls will dwindle to a few threads of water falling over a precipice, as may be seen in the summer season in the upper falls of the Genesee at Rocheste All that they will carry will be the drainage of the immediate neighborhood.

There isn't any occasion for alarm for the present, however, for all this will take place in from two to three thousand years from now, and many things may happen before then. Also, as it is extremely unlikely that the elixir of life will be discovered in this generation, nobody now alive need worry much about it. But that is what the great lake system is tending to, as is set forth in an interesting "Guide to the Geology and Paleontology of Niagara Falls and Vicinity," by Prof. Amadeus W.

Falls and Vicinity," by Prof. Amadeus W. Grabau, S. D., of Renaselaer Polytechnic Institute, arranged and published in most complete form by John M. Clarke, the State Paleontologist, as a builetin of the State Paleontologist, as a builetin of the New York State Museum.

The book, which is handsomely illustrated with photographic plates, has been prepared, so Mr. Clarke says in a brief preface, with the especial purpose of affording to visitors to Buffalo during the season of the Pan-American Exposition a guide in their tours through this region, renowned for its scenic features and classic in its geology. The ground has been the subject of a multitude of scientific treatises, but in no single place before has their general purport been brought together, and Mr. Clarke thinks that they cannot fail to prove serviceable to a large element prove serviceable to a large element he public.

It will be from 500 to 600 years before the tendency of the lakes to a new drainage bed is plainly manifested, according to the authorities cited by Prof. Grabau. The rising of the waters of Lake Michigan at rising of the waters of Lake Michigan at present is at the rate of nine or ten inches a century. The first water to overflow will be that at some high stage of the lake and the discharge may at first be intermittent. For a mean lake stage such a discharge will begin in about 1,000 years, but after 1,500 years there will be no interruption.

In about 2,000 years the Hilinois River and the Niagara will carry equal shares of the surplus water of the Great Lakes, and in 8,500 years, for certain, there will be no Niagara.

Ningara.

That is if man, in the shape of the United not interfere. That is if man, in the snape of the United States Government, does not interfere. The shealing of Lake Erie at Cleveland and at other points on the Ohio shore has already given cause for alarm and the stoppage of this natural movement in the general drainage system of the lakes, which is attributed to the gradual tilting of the land in the Northwest, has been seriously considered.

e plan proposed to stop the tendence to erect an immense dam in the Niagara River above Bullaio, which decreasing the checking and eventually decreasing the cutflow. It is argued that this would not outflow. It is argued that this would not greatly decrease the power of Niagara, now valuable, but there are authorities who contend that this argument is absurd and

west is a curious phenomenon for which the geologists cannot wholly account. It is plainly recorded in the beaches of the old glacial lakes, which had a uniform elevation while forming, but now are no longer of a uniform height above the sea

longer of a uniform height above the sealevel, rising progressively toward the northeast. The movement is still going on.

Prof. G. K. Gilbert has made an extended study of the problem and he has been led to the assumption that the whole lake region is being lifted on one side, or depressed on the other, so that its plane is bodily canted toward the south-southwest.

The rate of change he estimates is such beddily canted toward the south-southwest. The rate of change, he estimates, is such that the two ends of a line 100 miles long and lying in a south-southwest direction are relatively displaced to the extent of four-tenths of a foot in a century. From this it follows that the waters of each lake are gradually rising on the southern and western shores or falling on the northand western shores or falling on the north-

and western shores or falling on the north-ern and eastern shores, or both.

Niagara Falls came into existence when the waters of Lake Iroquois, which in ages long past was the predecessor of Lake Ontario, fell beneath the level of the escarp-ment at Lewiston. At first the Falls were only a small cataract, but year by year as the lake subsided the cataract rained in height and consequently in force gained in height and consequently in force of fall as well as efficiency in cutting its channel. The Niagara gorge from Lewiston to the present Falls is believed to be wholly the product of river erosion.

Before the advent of the Falls the Niagara

was a placid stream from lake to lake much as it is to-day from Buffalo to the northern end of Grand Island. It cut shallow banks into the glacial till and their traces are seen now in some places a mile back from the edge of the gorge which the Falls have It has been patiently cutting that gorge

It has been patiently cutting that gorge for thousands of years, how many the geologists cannot tell, but they place the total at not less than 10,000 or more than 50,000. One geologist, Prof. Hitchcock, puts the beginning of the great cataract at 1026 B. C., which is 300 years before the time of Romulus, or about the period in which King David reigned in Jerusalem. As long as a river is narrow and vigorously undercuts its banks the latter will be steen.

undercuts its banks the latter will be steep and the river channel will have the character of a gorge. This continues as long as the river is cutting downward, that is, till the grade of the river bottom is a very gentle one. Then the spreading of the current undercuts the banks, and atmospheric degradation quickly destroys the cliffs, which the river does not keep perpendicular. Niagara gorge changes greatly even in a century. Below the falls the river flows in a channel in places only ten feet wide and 100 feet below the level of the platform,

and 100 feet below the level of the platform, which was its bed a century ago.

There is a theory that only a part, the southern or later part of the gorge of the whirlpool rapids, was carved by the Niagara, the volume of which was at one time reduced by the buried St. David's Gorge, since swept away in a glacial period, and that the greater half of the gorge was preglacial. All the authorities agree, however, that the broad and deep gorge from Clifton to the present falls was made by a cataract carrying the full supply of water. cataract carrying the full supply of water. This, which geologists say is the most readily interpreted part of the gorge, has now come to an end at the present falls, and the character of the channel hereafter

can only be conjectured.

Niagara, itseems, is now at a critical stage.

The river has reached the second of the points where a rectangular turn is made, and the gorge behind the falls is changing.

and the gorge behind the falls is changing. A short channel, considerably narrower than that of the last section, is being cut by the Horseshoe fall, and that fall itself is narrowing. This narrowness of the channel is due to the concentration of water in the centre of the stream.

Goat Island, which divides the Horseshoe from the American fall, and the other islands as well, owe its existence to this concentration of the water, for at one time all of these islands were submerged by the current. The channel above the Horseshoe fall has been cut to more than fifty to Women
the current. The channel above the Horseshoe fall has been cut to more than fifty
feet below the summit of Goat Island at

to Women

to Women

to Women

to Women

to Women

to Horseby The Sun and Evening Sun than by other
daily mediums.—Adv

the falls, while the apper end of the island is still at the level of the water in the river. The effect will be that the island as an island in time will divappear.

It lies on one side of the main mass of water which, rushing forward, passes it and strikes the Canadian bank, from which it is deflected toward the centre of the cataract, that portibin being thus deepened and worn back most rapidly, as may be observed from the upper walks of the Canadian Park, where in many cases the shores have been ballasted and otherwise protected from the current.

In an earlier period, when the falls were farther north and before the central part of the stream had teen deepened to its present extent, the water, then at the level of the river above float Island, flooded what is now the Queen Victoria Park and carved from the glacial hill the pronounced concave wall which new bounds the park on the west. A local eddy, probably in very recent times, canved the steep and semicircular cliff which incloses the Dufferin Islands.

In a thousand years from now and at the present rate of recession of the falls, it is calculated by the geologists whose views are set forth by Prof. Grabau, that the Horseshoe Falls will have reached the upper end of Goat Island bridge in that time. The Horseshoe falls will draw off the water from the American falls, and all of the islands will then be joined by a drychannel to the mainland, an event which, Prof. Grabau says, was anticipated only as far back as 1848, when, owing to an ice blockade in the Niagara River near Buffalo the American Falls was deprived of all its waters for a day. Should a dam be built in the Riagara River the effect might be the same.

This is not the first time in the history of Niagara that the falls have deprived of all its waters for a day. Should a dam be built in the Riagara that the falls were at Foster's fats, almostseeven miles below their-present situation, it is supposed that a narrow island, comparable to Goat Island, in the river bed cut the falls in two. The foun

o history is only repeating itself now in

Niagara.

The history, physical geography, geology and paleontology of the Niagara region are dealt with in the greatest detail in the new book of the State Museum. It contains many plates, a large colored map and possibly more of interesting adjentific data of bly more of interesting scientific data of the region than has ever before been brough

SOME ASPECTS OF HEART DISEASE. Anger, Haste, All Excess Porbidden to This

Man -The Dread of Death. lawyer was talking with a friend when sudden pallor came over his face. Thrust ing his hand quickly into a waistcoat pocke he draw out a small phial from which he poured two or three pellets into the paim of his hand and swallowed them. He was a stout, robust man, having every appearance of health. His friend exclaimed:
"Why, Jack, What's the matter? What

re you taking those pills for?" Jack smiled grimly.
"There is something the matter with my

heart," he replied. "Now and then the machine gets out of order. Some of the wheels ion't work, or a cog slips. If, at those periods, I can get those little pellets of strychnine down quick enough, the difficulty is fixed up for the time being. But one of these days the poison will get in its work oo late and then--" The elipsis was supplied by a look more

eloquent than words. "What is the nature of your heart affec ion? Have you been examined?"

"Yes. I presume that in twenty-five years I have been examined by fifty physicians. But no two of them ever agreed as to the exact nature of my disease." "What are your symptoms?"

"The first and most prominent symptom is the fact that I am constantly made aware hat I have a heart. Either it is b racing like a Coriise engine at full speed At night I can hear it creaking and straining like an old schooner off Point Judith in a storm. I have often smiled to myself in the dark hours just before dawn when I have been awakened by some frightful struggle on the part of my heart to keep up its natural rhythm, to think how some strong man, a baseball player or an athlete, who never knew came upon him suddenly".

"Oh, it is only a case of dyspepsia," said his friend. "I bften have green feelings around the heart myself. " "Yes, that's what all your friends tell you,

aid the lawyer, "they want to cheer you up It's a good thing that they do. Heart disease

It's a good thing that they do. Heart diease is naturally depressing. Consumptives always believe they are going to get well, but a man whose heart is affected is positive that he wont live a week." I suppose the condition of your heart prevents you from running?"
"Yes, and any form of severe physical exercise. I wouldn't run a block for \$50,000. I am never in a hurry to catch a car. I usually take from two to three minutes to walk up the stairs of the elevated road"
"What effect does heart trouble have upon the mind?"

"What effect does heart trouble have upon the mind?"
"Well. I suppose that depends upon the man. If he be of the highly imaginative type the consciousness that his heart is diseased is alwars depressing. There are times when he is perfectly quiet, or when the heart is gently stimulated by poisons such as strychnine or alcohol, that he is comparatively free from distressing symptoms. But the knowledge that his heart is weak never wholly leaves him. It follows him everywhere. He dare not drink because he is afraid of over-stimulation and consequent palpitation. He must not use tobacco, because the weed has a depressing influence upon his life pump. He dares not permit his temper to get the better of his judgment. The heart is peculiarly susceptible to anger. Should a man grossly in all thim he must grin and bear it, for both the passion of resentment and the physical effort required to place a blow would result in more injury to the man himself than to his enemy."

"I can see from your remarks that heart

the passion of resentment and the physical effort required to place a blow would result in more injury to the man himself than to his enemy.

"I can see from your remarks that heart d sease has some moral advantages."

"Yes, it certainly is a deterrent so far as allohol, tobacco and anger are concerned. In fact, a heart physically bad is opposed to vice of any kind. It kicks up a row even if a man tries to do a little loving."

"Is there any pain?"

"Not in the sense that the word is generally understood. If your finger is caught in a door crack there is a vivid sense of suffering, but no fear. With heart trouble there is no acute pain, but plenty of uncasiness and an awful sense of weakness. Anguish is the better word to describe it. "I have been walking along a street, feeling in my normal condition, when a chasm has opened in the sidewalk a thousand feet deep and I have stood on the brink trembling and sweating with apprehension. A feeling of such awful weakness and apprehension has come over me that I have been paralyzed, speechless. There was absolutely no physical indication that anything had happened, but the mental appreciation was frightfully appailing.

"At such times my heart had telegraphed to my brain that it was tired. It had been pumping away in my breast ever since I was born, never stopping. And now, in some inscrutable manner, which the wisest of doctors can give no rational explanation of, it has stopped beating for the fraction of a second. But in that brief space of time all the organs of the body have been notified that something is the matter with the engine. "You stand hesitating on the brink of another existence or annihilation, listening to see if the engine will resume its old-time beat. Then is the time that your clammy fingers reach for your waisteout pocket. In your haste you take a double dose. Slowly the noble organ responds to the stimulus and you are saved for the time.

"I helieve that I make no exaggeration in the statement that I have really to all intents and purposes, died

CURES FOR BAD HUSBANDS.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DISCUSSES THE RESOURCES OF WIVES. Greater Freedom Won by Women in the

Last Fifty Years Just Causes of Divorce Things to Be Endured for the Sake of Children Faulte of the Husband.

Copyright, 1901, by S. S. McClure Co.
At first thought it seems a weste of time to devote an entire article to a question which might be easily answered in a sentence that it will not be difficult for the reader to supply. But on second thought I remember that the tence of the verb puts the matter far back in the past, refers it to the last century in fact-"What I would have done with a bad

If I had married in the early 40's, along about the first time when I was getting my first proposals, and had drawn a bad husband in the lottery, doubtless I would have done as other women did in those days accepted my cruel fa'e to fit me for a better life hereafter. At that time there were no such means of escape from an unfortunate marriage as are so freely offered in this more humane and enlightened age.

In my own State of New York, as in most others, the law recognized but one cause of divorce-infidelity; but the innocent wife who obtained a separation, even for this cause, forfeited all right to the property the two had acquired together, while the husband who had sinned remained in sole possession But this injustice sank into insignificance compared with that which allowed him also to retain the entire custody of their children. Many women would willingly have gone forth

portionless, but there was scarcely one who would not have borne every indignity which could be heaped upon her rather than give up her children. In even the few cases where there were no ties of motherhood, women hardly dared take the risk of separation, because there was almost no way open to them n which they could earn a living.

But a still greater deterrent was the fact that a divorced woman, no matter how guiltless of wrongdoing, was a social pariah not far removed from that one who bere the carles letter on her breast. There was no

place in the world for her.
So, possibly, if I had had a bad husband n those days those "good old days" that we hear so much about-I might have endured him, as other women did theirs: but it seems to me that I would have gathered my children n my arms, like Efiza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and braved the tey waters in my dash for

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was almost the first woman to demand that habitual drunkenness or brutal treatment should be made cause for divorce and that women should be incouraged to seek relief from such a wrong. After myself and several other women delegates had been denied the right to speak at a mass meeting of the Sons of Temperance n Albany, N. Y., I arranged for the first State temperance convention of women ever called, and it was held in Kochester, in April, 862, with delegates present from a number of women's societies which were then beginning to be formed.

I was encouraged in this movement by Horace Greeley, the Rev. William Ellery Channing and others of influence, and Mrs. Stanton, who was just coming into notice or her eloquence and ability, agreed to preside. I had put in weeks of hard work getting up this meeting, a large crowd was in attendance and everything looked favorable, but Mrs. Stanton's President's address proved to be a veritable bombshell and almost broke up the convention. The incendiary paragraph was as follows:

"Let no woman remain in the relation of wife with a confirmed drunkard. Let no drunkard be the father of her children. • • Let us petition our State government so to modify the laws affecting marriage and the custody of children that the drunkard shall have no claims on wife or child."

I was almost the only woman present who sustained Mrs. Stanton in this declaration; she declined to retract and eventually both of us felt compelled to withdraw from the

temperance association.

In September of that year I attended my first suffrage convention, in Syracuse, N. Y., which was, lower the first ever held. Lucretia were the Hon. Gerrit Smith, Lucy Stanton was the Rev. Antoinette Brown. (Black-Stanton could not be present the Brown of Stanton could not be present which, among a letter, which I reads, repeated the demands that should be recognized as causes for the present of the demands that should be recognized as causes for the present should be recognized as the public in a chorus of denunciation of a law which present should be recognized as the present should be recognized as the present should be recognized to the present should be recognized to such a for the present should be recognized to such a for the present should be recognized to such word, as usual, he floration before the breaking out of the Civil war put should be well as suffage to the present should be recognized to such a for the present should be recognized to such word, as usual, he floration before the breaking out of the Civil war put should be recognized to such a for the present should be recognized to such a case was put shallow, and supported them by a speech which was a master present should be recognized to such a for the present should be recognized to such a case was put shallow, and supported them by a speech which was a master present of lost, beatify and present should be recognized to such a case was purchased at the price of recognized to such a for the present should be su

How far a wife should go, how many years she should spend, how great an effort she should make to "reform" a habitual drunkard, possibly each woman must determine for herself. The general statement may be made that in the vast majority of cases it will be a useless sacrifice of time and vitality. One never can feel sure of a reformed inebriate until the daistes are growing above his head. Even when a woman's sense of love, or sense of duty, is so strong that she is willing to devote her life to this "reforming" process, she should settle with her conscience whether she has the right to bring children into the world under these unfavorable conditions, endowed with an inheritance which may prove a curse for many generations.

And then again the wife must decide for herself how much is gained by submitting to continuous ill treatment. If there are no children and yet she patiently encures, many will copsider that she passes beyond the pale of sympathy.

If there are children, then the mother

herseif how much is gained by submitting to continuous ill treatment. If there are no children and yet she patiently encures, many will consider that she passes beyond the pale of sympathy.

If there are children, then the mother is confronted with a series of perplexing problems. If they are young there is the question of bringing them up, of educating them, of keeping them together, of maintaining the home, of giving them the personal attention, which is wholly impossible if the mother must be the breadwinner and assume the duties which by proper arrangement devolve upon the father. Most we men will suffer long and deeply before they will deprive their children of these valuable rights.

When the children are grown, then the mother must face other vital questions as she contemplates severing the ties which she has found so galling. She has passed the are for earning money; she is tired with long years of labor and needs the shelter and security of the home; her children have made their piace in the world, and she heeitates to cast even the shadow of reproach upon it; sons and daughters-in-law have come into the family, still further to complicate matters, and thus even then the woman hardly dares consider herself a free agent. But in all such cases, if she decides that a legal separation is not advisable, she owes it to her own dignity and self respect to live her individual life entirely apart from that of the unfaithful, dissolute or abusive husband, even though maintaining to the world the appearance of marriage.

While greater freedom of divorce has come as an inestimable privilege to wives, it by no means lessens their obligations to endeaver by every method consistent with safety, honor and duty to adjust themselves to the relations of marriage which they have assumed. An abuse of the contract.

Poverty, illness, infirmities of temper, uncongeniality are a part of the grievous trials which manifest themselves in many marriages. They must be met bravely and philosophically, and every effort made to mitig the other served as a clasp on the Imperia robe. It was unfortunate for Louis XV. that these jewels did not make his eyesight good enough to see what a mess his kingdom

was getting into. The Duke and the Duchess of Cornwall apparently have no fear of the opal hoodeo. At Queensland they received a present of some beautiful opals which they accepted with alacrity. The superstitious will now be on the lookout for disaster. The German ro al family has an open fondness for this maligned stone and manages to get along

they found a very good world on the outside.

An imporfect husband who falls hort of the wife's local is not necessarily a bad one, and by praticularly and the transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be the should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be the should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonably good one, so she should be transformed into a reasonable good one, and the good reputation. The opal is "and the wind a New York soulpton." We are just a good of the good reputation. The opal is "and the wind good reputation and the good reputation and the good reputation." The properties of the good of the good reputation and the good reputation. The opal is a farmed to the good reputation. The opal is a farmed to the good reputation. The opal is a farmed to the good reputation. The opal is a farmed the good reputation. The opal is a farmed to the good reputation. The opal is a farmed to the good of the good of the good of

the continuous containing contractive every found in my wanderings; and non-need to the control of the control

CAPRICES OF THE OPAL.

STRANGE PREARS OF THE GEN BY
SOME THOUGHT UNLUCKY.

Widespread Superstition on the Subject—One Opal Fond of Brink—Mysterious Fires of the Gen—Userplained Variations in Brill Hancy—One a Lacky Stone.

It's queer about opals. Until 100 years ago they were supposed to be the lickiest of all the precious stones. People said they had all the colors of all the other gens and all their virtues too.

The very name of opal comes from a Gresk word meaning the eye and was supposed to be a sort of perpetual eye doctor to the people who were it. Apparently the modern opal has given up eye doctoring, for Queen Victoria practically lost her eyesight, lathough the opal was one of her favorite stones.

King Edward VII recently had an offer of a fine opal to be added to the Crown jewels and was apparently quite willings to take it. But when the runor get out, his loving subjects had chills of terror. They wrote him letters by the soore, pleading with him not to tempt fate by consorting with opals.

They evidently thought that if the opal was upit into the Crown jewels it would bring had inch to the kingdom. From that point of view the King agreed that they had a right to be consulted. He said he had no squeamishness about opals himself, but if his loving subjects would be more comfortable without spals, the Crown jewels would have to worry lowing with just Kohinoor dlamonds and big lear-shaped rubles

Of course the people who had cold chills were the prospect of an opal in the royal ewelry pointed to the French crown jewels, ome of them are still extant even though he monarchy has gone to rack and ruin, here were two big opals in the French ouffit, no was in the Order of the Golden Fleece; the other served as a clasp on the Importal the proper of the Golden Fleece; the other served as a clasp on the Importal the served is an elasp on the Importal the served in a clasp on the Importal the served is an elasp on the Importal the served in the propage of the served in the propage of the served in the propage o

POVERTY OF ENGLISH CLEBGYMEN. Many of the Benefices Said to Be Worth Less Than \$750 a Year.

The lot of the clergy in the Church of Eng and to-day is said to be so wretched that even younger sons have given up the career which or so many years was looked upon as their chief resource. It may easily be understood that this calling has ceased to appeal o them when the fact is known that out of about 14,000 benefices in the Church more than 7,000 are worth less than \$750 a year and that nearly all of them are decreasing in value

About 1,500 benefices are worth only \$500 year and less than \$250 annually is the eturn from 300 livings which have been recently described as more nearly "starvngs" to the unfortunates who are assigned o them. In the diocese of Petersborough there are sixty-one livings that are worth no more than \$225 a year and this is not yet the worst as there are in Newcastle benefices that are valued at only \$125 a year.

The wives of the clergymen in these parshes are of course unable to employ servants

The wives of the clergymen in these parishes are of course unable to employ servants and all the drudgery of housework fails on their shoulders. The luxury of meat is denied to them except on alternate days and their children—of whom the number is nearly always in inverse ratio to the amount of the living—are prepared by education in the elementary schools, or by the teaching their parents can give them at odd times for their descent to a lower social sphere. These clergymen as a rule come from good county families. Their wives are from the same class and are in few cases fitted by their training for a life of drudgery and hardwork.

The actual return from these livings is frequently much less than the figures quoted here since their value is dependent on the price of corn and this has declined until in many cases what used to be a living worth \$300 is now in reality not worth more than two-thirds of that sum.

Various exactions make life hard for the rector who is trying to struggle along on the meagre incomes mentioned here. If his predecessor happened to be a man of private means and chose to enlarge the rectory by the addition of wings or drawing rooms, the poor incumbent must keep all this up; and the Bishop's chapter, who receive fees from the rectory are kept in condition. There is thought to be no hope of improvement in the lot of the priest so long as the representation of this body is so small in the synods of the church in which the Bishops are represented by eight out of ten delegates. It is to this injustice that most of the present evil is attributed and the remedy is expected to come from the lack of candidates for holy orders. They are decreasing so rapidly in number that it will soon be a problem to find enough to fill the vacancies made by death. No greater evidence of the present miseries could be found than the fact that the over supply of clergy of a few years ago threatens to become a memory and be followed by an absolute scarcity.

If Women Passengers Knew How Near They Were, There'd Be a Stampede. There were only three men and two women in the women's cabin of the Jersey Central

ferryboat on an early trip a few mornings ago. It was just after daybreak and it wasn't very light, but Jersey Central ferryboats are economically managed, so the electric lamps had been turned off and in the cabin it was very dim, not light enough to read the morn-But from the end of the line of life pre-

servers under the row of seats crept a dim little shadow. It moved about the floor and was having a very good time till one of the male passengers threw a glove at it. Then with a faint squeak it vanished like a flash into the life preservers under the seats.

With screams in unison the two women passengers grabbed their skirts and sprang nto the middle of the cabin. The only wide awake man chuckled and the women glared at him. One of them said he was a brute.

at him. One of them said he was a brute. The other asserted that it was an outrage. The colored porter came to the door to find out who was fighting and as the women swept by him to the deck, where it was safer, he received the brunt of their indignation. "Lor' bress you, ladies," said the porter. "Dey's lots of dem rats ab'd all dese boats. Dey'se lookin' fer somep'n t' eat, but dey won't eat you."

But the women continued to say things about wretched old turs of ferryboats swarming with vermin, casting frightened glances around till the boat reached the Jersey side and they could hurry ashore.

It wasn't comforting, but what the porter said was true. There isn't a ferryboat around New York which hasn't plenty of rats aboard and when it is quiet their favorite playground is among the life belts under the cabin seats. They don't bother anybody, and nobody but the passengers who travel in the small hours of the morning when traffic is light knows that they are there. But they are. They like the cabins because in winter it is warm there and there is a chan e of finding a few stray crumbs under the seats.

How they manage to live at all is a mystery for ferryboat commons must be very short, but they look as sleek and well fed as any other rats. The living isn't good enough to attract them in any uncomfortable numbers and they don't increase very fast, but there are dozens of them for all that. They come aboard when the boats are tied up in their slips and when times are very hard they migrate by the same route.

There are not enough of the rats to cause the ferry companies to employ a rat eatcher and it would be impossible to keep the boats clear sliogeth ranyway, so nothing is done about them. They are allowed to stay picking up a living as best they can and so far there has always been enough to eat to secure to all plump and well-fed passengers immunity from attack.

From the Kansas City Journal.

Nine years ago the husband of Mrs. Amelia Bruning died on the family farm near Ellsworth. Mrs. bruning had led the simple life of a country woman with no more business experience than taking a jar of bufter or a basket of eggs into town to trade for calico, and her friends expected hardlines for her and a large family of small children. But Mrs. Bruning had within her the capacity for great deeds. She took up the management of the farm and made such a success of it that hers is now one of the wealthiest agricultural families in Ellsworth county. She has nearly 60 acres under cultivation, owns a large herd of fine cattle, and has equipped her farm with the finest buildings in the vicinity. And she is out of debt with money in the bank and a wheat crop coming on worth many thousand dollars.

ABOUT THE CUCUMBER HARDEST WORKED OF VEGETABLES AND SOMETIMES THE BEST.

No Foe to Dyspeptics When Rightly Teed and Lots of Ways of Using It-It's Ancient and Aristocratic-Makes a Drink in Egypt -Some of the Odd Ways of Serving It. The cucumber is the hardest worked mem-

per of the vegetable kingdom. At least it s if we may judge by the variety of its uses. From America to Asia Minor it appears as an article of food on dinner tables and supper tables, all over the civilised world. But that does not exhaust its possibilities by any means. In Egypt it is made to reald apleasant cooling drink by ingenious treatment. A hole is cut in the cucumber, the pulp is broken and stirred with a stick, and the hole closed with wax. The cucumber, still fastened to its stem, is lowered into a pit. After a few days the juice ferments, and the Egyp. tian drawing it off has a liquor exactly suited to his taste.

When my lady wishes to allay sunburn or to soften and whiten her skin, on general principles she calls for cucumber soap or oucumber cream. The very name makes her think that the preparation must be harmless as well as efficacious and the Beau Brummels of to-day use cucumber pomade with the same sense of security.

Then pickles what is more universally popular than the pickle, and what newangled invention can bear comparison with the old-fashioned time-honored cucumber pickle! From the days of kilts and pinaores when boys and girls ate a huge peany pickle with surreptitious bites, to the days of formal dinners, when baby cucumbers appear as gherkins, what relish sharpens nunger like a pickle?

Yet the cucumber in its natural state is at once the temptation and the menace of the eating world. Plump, green, and inviting as t is, doctors who have delicate digestions in charge taboo it. The average man eats it cheerfully, but with a sneaking fear of consequences. Mental science should turn its attention to cucumbers for a while. If it should convince the universal mind that encumbers were in reality digestible and could issue a guarantee with every cucumber sold, the digestive woe of humanity would be wonderfully lightened.

In the meantime, household scientists have advanced to the rescue. Nothing is beyond them. They have reduced the most illogical of foods to their principles. They have disgovered the innermost secrets of the squash and the potato and all their kith and kin. With persistent diligence they have tabulated foods according to their nutritive value and by following these tables the poorest woman in the slums can learn how to keep home happy, and her husband well fed on 10

woman in the slums can learn how to keep home happy, and her husband well fed on 10 cents a day.

Now cucumbers do not stand high in their list. They are among the ornaments. They represent the accessories, the poetry of diet as it were. But, however, these modern soientists have lessened the ancient prestige of the cucumber they show how it can be made digestible at least.

Buy a medium-sized cucumber to serve raw is the first of the modern rules for the hyglenic housekeeper. It should be a good green, and firm to the touch. Remove thinly skins from both ends and cut off a thick paring. This is important because the cucumber contains a bitter principle and much of it lies near the skin and the stem end. Not a trace of green should be seen when the paring is finished. The cucumber should then be cut into slices, wafer thin and put into sait and water. Let not the unwary cook be led to think that this will make them brittle and crisp, however They will be as flabby as calery a week old—but digestible.

Since most people prefer their cucumbers crisp or not at all, this method finds little favor except among invalids and incapables. But cold water without the sait answers almost the same purpose and the cucumbers acome out after their soaking as fresh and tender as if they had just been picked from the vince. Drained and covered with crushed ice and served they make a dish fit for a king. Kings, indeed, have appreciated the value of the cucumber from time immemorial.

For the cucumber from time immemorial.

For the cucumber a few partry centuries cold, like the potato. Even in Bible times it was eaten and enjoyed under the name of madrake Pliny sets the seal of royal approval on it by telling that the Emperor May have laid up for themselves indigestion by induging in the Juicy cucumber, is an unrecorded list. But in a digestive war of the cucumbers could undoubtedly

have laid up for themselves indigestion of indulging in the juicy cucumber, is an unrecorded list. But in a digestive war of the vegetables, cucumbers could undentically carry off the honors for the most misched done to markind.

He markind in the list of the most misched done to markind.

Ges not say. But for ordinary every day use modern taste prefers them raw. For State occasions, or when a few extra frills are desirable, eucumbers may be served in more unusual ways. Old ones, too large and tough to be good raw, are delicious boiled-for three or four persons, two large cucumbars are enough. Pare them too boiled for three or four persons, two large cucumbars are enough. Pare them too boiled for three or four here them into boiling there is not extended leave them until they are tender, serve in a hot vegetable dish and if desired by melted butter over them. After boiling there may be mashed and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper if desired.

A way of preparing boiled cucumbers, which can be made to tempt the specify, is to pare them as boiling water and cook gently, is to pare them as boiling water and cook gently is to pare them as boiling water and cook gently may be mashed and seasoned with butter, salt, and pept if desired to the country minutes. They can be taken out with a strainer, arranged on slices of toast and served with a cream sauce.

Cucumber soup with its delicate flavor is an excellent introduction for a hearty meal. Cucumbers stirred with onlone are a variation prized by those who like onlone. A particularly artistic way for a cool supparation of the state of the individual cucumbers of high the state of the computer of the state of the individual cucumbers of high the state of the contract of the state of the individual cucumbers of the state of